NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

DR. M'GLYNN WILL NOT OBEY POPE LEG AT LAST ASSUMES DIRECT

CHARGE OF THE CARE. chishop Corrigan Makes Public the Be-spatches from Rome and Part of the Cor-respondence with Br. McGiyns — Pant Summences to Rome, the Lucs Instant— Kone of them Regarded by Br. McGiyan— What Measure of Discipline Will Fellow !

Archbishop Corrigan summoned his countil to his residence yesterday morning, and in the evening he made public this statement of the case of Dr. McGlynn, who has been removed om the pastorate of St. Stephen's Roman. stholis Church and summoned to Rome: NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1887.

The press of this city has shown so much purtony toward me in the painful issue that as engaged much general attention for the at faw weeks that I determined this mornr further on in this communication, to ke a simple, straightforward statement of note in the case, such as I know them. out personal feeling and without comment. nd this communication is intended to be final. First—In August, 1882, the Cardinal Prefect Propaganda called attention to the fact that tain speeches reported in the Irish World. ttributed to the Bev. Dr. Edward Mc-Glynn. "contained propositions openly op-posed to the teachings of the Catholic Church." and requested that the clergy of the diocese in general be desired to abstain from political offices. This letter was addressed to me, but McCloskey I had no jurisdiction over the regu-lar clergy of this diocese, I referred the matter ninence, who sent for Dr. McGlynn and dinal then directed me to say in his name, and as a result of this interview, that the Doctor recognized his errors, professed due sorrow for them, promised to abstain thenceforth from all similar ficilitical meetings whatsoever, and finally requested that the Cardinal Prefect be

ful report of the interview was drawn up and ful report of the interview was drawn up and read word for word to Cardinal McCloskey, approved by him, and made to Propaganda.

Second—In September, 1882, before this report had time to reach Rome, a second letter came from Cardinal Simeoni, in the name of the Sovereign Poatiff, ordering Dr. McGlynn to be suspended a diviniz unless the Cardinal Archbishop thought best to adopt some milder mensures. In any event the Doctor was to be brought back to wiser counsels and made to desist from his recent course of conduct. This letter was handed to Dr. McGlynn to read and pender over, so that he might shape his course accordingly.

s intrusted to me.

IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1886.

—Having resumed the practice of speakpolitical gatherings. Dr. McGlynn was
reminded, Aug. 23, 1886. of the improf such conduct. I do not know if Mr.
s namewhad been mentioned at that
a candidate for the Mayoraity. At all
my letter simply deprecated interferpolitics in general, without thought or
n of any special party whatsoever. To
nontion Dr. McGlynn made no reply. of any special party whatsoever. To onition Dr. McGlynn made no reply.

Bixth—On Sept. 29 he sent Mr. George to see le. As Dr. McGlynn spoke of Mr. George as his very dear and valued frient." I thought so occasion warranted my informing Mr. worge of the great risk the Doctor ran in king a prominent part in politics, hoping streby that Mr. George would dissuade a lend from exposing himself to clearly foresen consequences.

That same evening the following note was

gail a political mass meeting, to be held in this city on gext Friday. You certainly have not forgotten the mandate of the Holy Father, the letters of the Cardinal Frefect of Fropagnida in '52 and '53, nor the repeated promises made by you to his Emmence, the late Cardinal Archbishop.

As your Bisses, I now forbid you in the must positive manner to attend the proposed meeting in Chickering Hall on Friday night, or to take part in future in any positions meeting whatever without permission of the Sacred Congregation of Propagneted Frid.

I am very sorry to be obliged to take this step, but, deeming its matter of strict duty, I see no alternative. Han, Reverend dean Doctor, faithfully yours.

Rev. Dr. MCGLYEN.

SUSPENDED FOR TWO WEEKS FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

EUSPEYDED FOR TWO WEEKS FOR DISOREDIENCE,

To this note Dr. McGlynn repiled by saying
be would address the mass meeting, notwithstanding the prohibition, and was accordingly
suspended for two weeks, in a letter of Oct. 2,
of which the following is an extract:

Be flagrant an set of disobedience cannot be passed
ever. Before accepting the invitation to address the
meeting you knew full well the distinct wishes of the S.
of Propagands. You were not ignorant of
my own mind on the subject, as you axpressly alloded to it in your note to me introducing Mr. deorge. The objection, consequently, to your
rourse of action has nothing whister's field with this or
that political party, but is founded on the instructions
of the Holy see and the nature of episoupal authority
es one hand, and of sacerdotal obscience on the other. In
my the without of the propagation of the context
am obsertained to extend the mind of the context
am obsertained to extend the propagation of the
Suspended A SECOND TIME.

Suspended a second time.

Suspended a second time.

Seventh—Next came the sad-sight of a Catholic pricat riding in an open barouche from politopoli on election day. Some three weeks after the political campaign was over, a pastoral letter was issued enunciating the plain teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff. A few days later, Nov. 26, the doctrine of Prop. Leo XIII. was assailed by Dr. McGlynn, although, he says, without adverting to it and the statement of the Holy Father, that a solution of the conflict between rich and poor was to be found in the teachings of the Gospel, was met by another declaration that the true and only adequate remedy for social evils lay in the abolition of private ownership of land and in the restitution to all men of those rights in the soil that are now unjustly monopolized by a few. Dr. McGlynn was invited to correct this misatstement, as he claimed, of his words. Had he done so, no censure would remain. He declined to comply, although after a week's silence he made a quasi retraction in the Tribuns of Dec. 2. But he never withdrew the main astement that private ownership of land is unjust. In consequence of this statement of Nov. 26 he was again suspended for the balance of the year, and the Rev. Dr. Curran placed in temporary charge of St. Stephen's Church.

Eighth—On Dec. 4 the following cablegram mane from Propaganda: BUSPENDED A SECOND TIME.

Eighth-On Dec. 4 the following cablegram name from Propaganda:
Alumnus McGlynn inmediate Komam proficientur.
Pratectur. [Let Graduate McGlynn proceed at once to fome.]

The cablegram was as great a surprise to me as to the Doctor. I never asked or even hinted in any way that he should go to Rome. My former experience of June. 1885, while have presided such a suggestion. When the telegram was delivered. Dr. McGlynn simply replied: There is no answer." and, as far as known, paid no further heed to the matter. To this date no answer seems to have been sent to Rome asking an extension of time, or notesaing any willingness to comply when able, with the order of iast December. After waiting is vain for two weeks for the elightest symptom of any disposition on his part to obey the Holy Section. The processes of Gregory IVI. and Fus II., the Processes has supreme delegated power from the Pope ansest in the very

gravest matters). I wrote to Dr. McGiynn requesting some reply, when, after waiting four days longer, he wrote on Dec. 20, 1886, that he could not go to Rome, and at the same time realismed his doctrinal position as follows:

My specific about the land has been made clear in speeches, in reported interviews, and in published articles, and I repeat it here. I have taught and I shall continue to teach, in especial and writings, as long at Itee, that iand is rightfully the property of the people of time, that iand is rightfully the property of the people in common, and that private emership of land is against account in stantiv, if I could, such change of laws all the world over as would confined so I would bring about instantiv, if I could, such change of laws all the world over as would confined so properly in land, each out one penny of compensation to the mis-called owners.

The italies are mine.

HIS SUSPENSION PROLONGED. - The next correspondence is dated

Tenth—Early in January a kind and conciliatory letter came to me from Cardinal Simeoni for Dr. Giynn. He was invited to call and receive it, but refused. "I will not come to see you." It was forwarded by mail, and four days later a note came in reply from the Doctor as follows:

ear Doctor, very truly yours,

Bev. Dr. McGlynn.

A THIRD SUMMONS FROM ROME. M. A. COURIGAN. A THIRD SUMMONS FROM ROME.

To this letter no answer was received. On Jan. 16 I rec-ived the following cablegram from Cardinal Simeoni:

Give orders to have Dr. McGlynn again invited to proceed to Rome, and also to condemn in writing the doctrines to which he has given utterance in public meetings, or which have been attributed to him in the press. Should be disobey, use your own authority in dealing with him.

The original of this third summons was sent by mail on Jan. 16 to Dr. McGlynn at St. Stephen's, and a copy mailed also to his ad-dress in Harlem. No answer. Jan. 17 another telegram came, like its prede-cessor, quite unexpectedly. In it the Sovereign Pontif orders the Doctor to Rome instantly. This also was forwarded immediately by mes-senger, with request of an answer, but none has been received.

Jan. 18 the committee of St. Stephen's Church asked for an interview. The following reply Mr. John R. Ferney.

THE POPT HIMBRLY TARKS THE CASE IN HAND,
The latest phase of this unbappy conflict ocourred this morning, when Archbishop Jacobini, secretary to the Pope, cabled as follows:
For prudential reasons the Propaganda has hitherte
postponed action in the case of Dr. Netilynn. The sovreisin Pontift has now taken the matter into his own
hands.
The case now rests between Dr. McGlynn
and the Holy Father.
M. A. Corrigan. ATTITUDE OF THE CONGREGATION.

There was a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-five of the St. Stephen's congregation at 455 Third avenue last evening. It was held with closed doors, which were not unlooked until 11 P. M. Then this written communication was given out for publication: The committee wish to instruct the congregation to go to church on Sunday as usual, to stand by the resolutions adopted, and to leave your money at home. The McUlynn found is growing large. Any one wishing to contribute can do so by calling on Dr. Carey, Thirtieth street and Second avenue, who will give a receipt for the same. A meeting of the congregation will be held in the basement of the church on Monday evaning at 7½ o'cleck to hear the report of the committee.

MR. GUSCHEN'S DEFLANCE.

He Prefers the American Example to Irish-American Advice. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—At a meeting here this vening Mr. Goschen denied that the Separatists had the verdict of America and the whole civilized world at their backs, because many intelligent Americans had their backs, because many intelligent Americans had told him that they perfectly understood the cause the Unionists were defending. He set more value upon the American example in the quarrel between the North and the South than upon any resolutions cabled from Ohleago. [Loud cheers, He continued:

"We will take no advice from those who may be hostite to this country. We will not go to Irish-Americans for a solution of the problem. We have to remember that Ireland is composed of various classes, and we are not bound to give way to the majority there if we find that the minority represents a great portion of that which is best and highest in the nation. We must deal impartially with all classes."

LONDON, Jan. 21.-Mr. Pender, addressing a LONDOM, Jan. 21.—Mr. Pender, addressing a meeting of the shareholders of the Direct Cable Company yesterday, said that the Commercial Cable Company had carried away £170,000 worth of traffic, and that, while this traffic did not beneft the Commercial Company, the loss of it would seriously injure the pool companies. He thought that Mr. Mackay was too good a business man to carry on the fight to a disastrous end. He thought it useless to increase the sixyenny rate until the company had reached the point of paying a fair dividend and maintaining a reserve fund. If the French company withdrew from the poel it ought in honor to return the £220,000 it received in excess of its earnings.

LONDON, Jan. 22.-Rumors of war are becom-LONDON, Jan. 22. "Rumors of war are becoming more and more frequent. The North German Gasette, inc. National Gasette, and the Cologue Gasette, as well as the Timer. Standard, and Daily News of London, all report that France is making elaborate preparations to despatch to the German frontier strong resulturements of all arms.

Debaating the British Extradition Treasy.

Debating the British Extradition Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The British Extradition treaty, which came over from the last session of the Senate, was taken up in secret session to-day and debated for about three hours and a half, but no action was taken. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee supported it in speeches of some length, those of Senators Edmunds, Morgan, and Evarts being the principal ones.

Hr. Vest is said to have made a motion, which was not acted upon, to strike out that portion of the fresty which forbids extradition for days and the string would be supposed the string would be reproduced by the stradition of dynamiters.

Hr. Redisberrer vicorously opposed the surrender of a single Irish patriot—a refugee from British oppression.

Hr. Evarts replied to Mr. Riddislerger, setting forth the defects in the present treaty, which analysis winders from Naw York to find a speedy and safe say-ium in Causda.

WARREN, Ark., Jan. 21.—Three weeks ago the Harris brothers were assassinated in Bradley county by two men known as Hamilton and Ludberry. Last night the jail was broken open by a party of masked mea, and the alleged murderers set at liberty. A large posse is in pursuit of the jail brakers and if they overtake them there will doubtless be a serious aften.

Faical Fire in a Mosci.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Jan. 21.—The new Westminster Hotel was burned yesterday, and was so quickly consumed that three guests were burned to steath, one of whom is believed to be, of man maned tamphell. The register and all valuable articles, including the bargage of the guest, were burned. The other guests escaped in their night clothes.

The shooting of young William E. Mead by the two thieves in his father's bakery in White Plains on Thursday night was wholly unprovoked. The murdered man was sitting in a little room in the back of the store readin a little room in the back of the store reading. He was in his shirt sleeves, and was
in charge of the premises. His father,
mother, and wife were spending the
evening with some friends, and his
18-year-old brother, Joseph, was not at
home. His youngest brother, George, 13 years
old, was attending to the store. It was just old, was attending to the store. It was just 9% o'clock when his brother George had served an old negro woman, and he suggested that the store should be closed. The store is not more than fifteen feet from the doorway of the rear room. It is about fifteen feet wide. Two short counters stand on each side of the entrance. There are two doors to the rear room. George turned off all the gas except one jet, and then pulled down the big curtains in front of the windows, and also those that covered the glass in the doors. He then store, to get the key with which to lock the loor. He had just got the key when the door was thrown open and the two murderers en-

Both wore slouch hats that were pulled down low over their foreheads, and their overcoats were buttoned up to the chin. The larger of the two entered first, while his companion followed close at his heels. The first had a re-volver in his hand, which he kept at his side

volver in his hand, which he kept at his side until George made a step toward them. Then he reised the revolver, and, pointing it straight at George, said:

"Stand still."

The boy made a step backward, when the man advanced a little and said threateningly:

"Now, you come right here."

With a cry of alarm, the boy turned and fied into the back room by one door, while his brother William hurriedly entered the store by the other.

into the back room by one door, while his brother William hurriedly entered the store by the other.

"What do you want here?" he said to the men, and then walking up to them, added;

"You had better go out."

He seized the larger man by the breast of the coat with his left hand and then caught the other by the shoulder with his right. The door still stood open, and he forced the men nearly to the still before they resisted much. Then they began struggling. A pane of glass in the door was broken, and just as the glass fell with a crash the big man, who still held his revolver in his right hand, reached sround behind head, and, pressing the muzzle right under Mead's left shoulder blade, fired. The bullet passed through Mead's heart, and lodged just under the ribe.

through Mead's heart, and lodged just under the ribs.

Mead fell dead and the two men passed out of the store, and, turning west, proceeded on a dog trot toward the railroad tracks, the big men leading the way.

It was just 9:45 o'clock P. M. when the shot was fired, and the train from this city had just rumbled into the depot. A number of passengers were trudging up the road, and the loping forms of the two murderers were distinctly seen by them. Edward Schirmer, who keeps a clothing store a few doors from the Mead bakery, heard the shot and ran down the street. C. A. Matthies, a saloon keeper opposite the bakery, ran across the street, and Edward Mann, a neighbor, met him and Schirmer. The three men went into the bakery and picking Mead's body up carried it into the back roop. Then an alarm was given

young merchant, agrang into the shelp after him. And Furquest Nowell himself pieck of thin, and Furquest Nowell himself pieck with the action of the country they probably the desired and the state of the state of

several shots rang out almost simultaneously, and both the fugitives dropped to the ground. The crowd closed in. The last of the larger man had failen off and was lost.

Blood was bursting from a hole right in the centre of his forehead. An expressman was called, and he came up with his sleigh, into which the man was lifted. He was stone dead. His right hand clutched a formidable five-chambered English buildog revolver. When the men turned to the other man they heard a groan, and a hasty examination showed that he still lived. When they had lifted him into the sleigh he tolled over on his left side and made a motion with his right hand was seized and held. The sleigh, with the big crowd racing after it, glided up Raliroed avenue to Undertaker Lockwood's, where the body was deposited. Coroner Purdy and Dr. Magness were summored. The body was carried down stairs and placed on a board. It was that of the larger man, the nurderer of young Mead.

Besides the builet wound in the forehead there was one in the right temple that ranged downward to the left sheet bone. Besides the 44-calibre revolver in his hip pocket. Fastened on the left side to the suspender with wire was a sheath which held an 8-inch dirk. Both the revolvers and the dirk appeared to be brand new. A large number of 44 and 22-calibre builets were in the pockets of the trousers was a sheath which held an 8-inch dirk. Both the revolvers and the dirk appeared to be brand new. A large number of 44 and 22-calibre builets were in the pockets of the trousers was a badly worn pair of gaiters, a sourse white lines shirt, to which no collar was attached. It had on neither undershirt nor drawers. A long rough overcoat, badly worn and of cheap texture, made up the clothing. The body was 6 feet 8 inches tall, and it weighed about 140 pounds. The frame seemed to be wasted. The arms were thin, and the hands were soft, showing no signs of work. The features were doars. The hair was dark brown, and it stood up straight from the forehead, which was fow, the undershirt n

the wounded man began groaning. He was made to understand that he could not live, and Sheriff Duffy and Chief See began asking him questions.

"Where are you from?" he was asked.
"From New York." he answered feebly.
"What part of New York?" was asked.
"I don't know anything about New York," he replied, rolling his head slowly.
"Who was your companion?"
The wounded man was sileat for a moment, and then said: "I don't know him."
He was told that his companion was dead, and he replied by muttering that he didn't care. His clothing was removed, and a dagger, the counterpart of that of his companion, was found attached to his person in the same way. Besides the 33-calibre revolver found lying by his side, in the road, which was of the same make sa the larger one used by his companion, he had a 22-calibre revolver in his pocket. A lot of cartridges were found in his pocket and five cents in money. He lingered until 4 o'clock vesterday moraing, when he died. As soon as day broke the body was taken to Undertaker Lockwood'e and laid beside that of his companion. A resemblance between them was noticed instantly by everybody present, and the crowds that thronged the place frequently commented upon it. There were the same thoole, but of the same coarse texture. The face was obloriess and was marked by a few freckles. He was 5 feet 6 inches tail and he weighed about 125 pounds. The hands, like those of his companion, were soft. There was a bruise on the left hip, which might have been received in the fiere fight through which the dead mag had passed, but no other marks.

The body was dressed in a cheap mixed sult of elothes, well-worn congress galters, and a long, cheap overcoat, in the pocket of which was a black silk mask. He wore a slouch hat, 6% in size, which bore this on the lining: "Goupil, 10 Rue de Freurui."

There was no underclothing on the body. The shirt was of coarse linen, and seemed to be new. It bore the name of a Bowery dealer in furnishing goods. The bodies were placed in cheap pine offines and were on ex

THE COAL STRIKE MURDER.

PRILLING OF AS TO THE EILLING OF THE HOGAN BOY.

The Strikers Offer Aid to His Parents—The Pinkerson Men Kept Back on the Piers, Where they Cannot be so Rasily Sees. The four Pinkerton men arrested on the charge of having shot down and killed the boy Thomas Hogan, on the Henderson street pier, Thomas Hogan, on the Henderson street pier, on Thursday afternoon, slept soundly in their cells in the Third precinct station in Jersey City on Thursday night. They were awakened early yesterday morning, and, after a hearty breakfast, entered the prison van and were driven to Justice Stillsing's court, at Washington place and Newark avenue. Although it was then only 8 o'clock large crowds had already gathered in the court room and street. The prisoners were the court room and street. The prisoners were handcuffed. A large number of strikers attempted to follow the prisoners into the court room in order to be present at their examination, but Justice Stillsing ordered the police to keep them out, as the court room was already overcrowded. It was expected that District Attorney Charles H. Winfield would represent the State, but he had not been noti-fied, and John McGrath, who was employed by the father of the dead boy, said he would assist the Justice if necessary. A charge of assault that had been preferred against Samuel Neff, the smallest of the four Pinkerton giants, was taken up first. John Cavanagh, a saloon keeper, of 635 Hudson street, made the complaint. He testified that he saw Neff throw a club at a number of boys who were playing on the loc. He saw the boys

street, made the complaint. He testified that he saw Neif throw a club at a number of boys who were playing on the ice. He saw the boys give no provocation. The officer also pulled out his revolver and threatened to shoot the boys if they did not go away. He thought the club struck one of the boys on the leg. This cocurred early in the afternoon, previous to the shooting. When the prisoner was arrested he handed his badge and club to his Capitain. Detective Clos said the prisoner at first gave the name of Moristy.

Neil Nullivan, a boy of 16, of Sixteenth street, near Henderson, testified to the same effect. He said the boys ran when Neif drew his revolver. Neif ran after the boys to recover the club the had thrown at them. The club struck a boy named Casey.

"How far away were you when you threw that dead cat at me?" interposed the prisoner, "I didn't throw any dead cat at you." replied Sailivan.

James Corcoran of 174 Sixteenth street, Hugh Dougherty, and John Fogarty all swore that they had seen Neif throw his club at the chitdren. He denied the charge, and was held in \$300 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The remaining three prisoners. Patrick Sheehy, Daniel Cahill, and Murtha Moriarty, were then arraigned. Detective Pearson, acting under Chief Murphy's orders, stated that they had been arrested on suspicion of homicide. A murmur ran through the crowd of spectators, and the Justice rapped on his deek to maintain quiet. The prisoners rested against the iron railing and said nothing. They are all very large men, more than 6 feet tall, and solidly built. Moriarty is the largest and has a tromendous chest and shoulders. He has a good-natured face.

Ex-Mayor Collins came into the court room into a street Hoboken, walked up to Justice Stiiring. Pointing at Sheehy, he said:

"I identify that man as the one who fired the shot that killed Thomas Hogan."

There was a buz through the court room, and several men jumped from their seats. Sheehy looked calmiy at Shewart, and turned away without a change of mat

in cheap pine coffins and were on exhibition all day.

If the bodies are not claimed, they will be buried by the county to-day. Photographer Rosech took likenesses of the faces of the dead for the faces of the faces of the dead for the faces of the faces of the faces of the dead for the faces of the fac

bullet had entered. Bix tall white candles were stuck in a large brass candelabra which stood at the head of the coffin. A heavy black cloth, with a white cross in the centre, was draped across the wall back of the coffin. A box of fresh clay pipes for use at the wake stood on a side table. Francis Hogan, the father, and the mother spent the greater part of the morning in looking through the shast top of the coffin at their son's lace. The features were calm.

In the aftermoon County Physician Converse made an autopsy. He found that the bail had entered above the righteys, passed through the two hemispheres of the brain to the base, and had lodged in the posterior part of the right hemisphere. The occipatal bone was fractured. The bullet, which was extracted! was of 44 calibre. Coroner Burke awors in a jury of business men living on Jersey City Heights, who were likely to be impartial. The jury viewed the body at 8 o'clock and then adjourned to next Thursday night, when the inquest will be held in the Third Precinct Police Court in Oakland avenue. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from St. Michael's Church. The interment will be in the new Catholic cemetery.

A committee from the Lehigh Coal Handlers' Association called upon the Hogans yesterday morning and offered to aid in defraying the expenses of the funeral, and the aid will doubtless be accepted, as the family is very poor.

Everything was quiet among the striking coal handlers in Hoboken during ail of yesterday. The Pinkerton men, who were on guard along the line of the Delaware, Leckawanna and Western Railway tracks the day before, one of whose number shot the boy Hogan, were removed further down the yards, where they were out of sight, and a detachment of Jersey City police guarded the tracks all along the violnity of the place where the shooting took place. The strikers stood in groups in the neighborhood and preserved the best of order. Not a drunken man was seen among them, and there was even no loud tanking. During the afternoon there

It Pussies the Lawyers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Apropos of the pas-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Apropos of the passage by the House of the Inter-State Commerce bill, an interesting fact is disclosed. It seems that the Fenneyl-vania Railroad instructed their counsel to carefully examine the bill as reported by the conference committee, and the bill as reported by the conference committee, and the bill as reported by the conference of the bill as a conference of the conference of the bill as a conference of the conference of the bill their full consideration, and eventually had to report that they could give no opinion at all as to its probable effect, inasmuch as it would depend upon the construction put upon its provisions by the Fupreme Courts of the respective States. Some would probably construct the construction put upon its provisions by the Fupreme Courts of the respective States. Some would probably construct the construction and as a sander, and until all these points were determined, it was unpossible to exit mate what the effect of the bill would be on the railways.

Bosrox, Jan. 21.-The bonds of the Chicago Boston, Jan. 21.—The bonds of the Chicago Extension of the Atchison, Topets and Santa Fe have been floated. It is officially announced to day that \$10,000,000 Oblicato, Sauta Fe and California gold first increases as principal and interest guaranteed by the Atchison, are to be brunded out fluminatements in Landon by Regime Ires. 2 Co., and in Reston by Reder. Landon by Englanders, and in Reston by Reder. Vary by Kidder. Peabody 2 Co., Monday next. The London price will be 1073; and in this country, 104.

Establing Like ReThere is no much other composedium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as Tax Wannay Sur. \$1 a year.

CONSIDERING A GENERAL STRIKE.

depth of bestment, entlates Judge Shipman of the United States Court granted yesterday a temporary mandatory in-junction compelling the French line of steam-ers to take freight in accordance with its con-tract with Mr. John D. Keiley, Jr., attorney in tract with Mr. John D. Keiley, Jr., attorney in fact for Mesers. George H., John K., and J. Frank McFadden. The papers in the applica-tion set forth that the Compagnie Generale Transatiantique had contracted with Mr. Keiley to take 250 bales of cotton from this port to Havre, France, on or before the 32d of this month; that the longshoremen in the employ of the Old Dominion Company struck, and sent to the French line a message requesting them not to take any freight from the Old Dominion line; that the agent of the French line refused

ine; that the agent of the French line refused to take the freight when offered, on the ground that if he did his longshoremen would also striks. Mr. Louis de Beblan of the French line said he knew nothing about the case. He had refused to take the freight. If the Court ordered him to take it he would have to ober. The Executive Board of the Ocean Associations has written a letter to The Sun which says:

Four hundred men faced Sheriff Grant last

vels for Mayor.

Assembly man Robert Ray Hamilton spoke for half an hour on the other side. The decision of the committee will be made public at the meeting of the County Committee in Republican Hall on Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 21.—One of the Commissioners appointed under the Inter-State Commerce act is not unlikely to be Allen W. Thurman of Ohio, a sen of is not unlikely to be Allen W. Thurman of Ohio, a sen of the veteran Allen G. Thurman. It is understood that the elder Thurman would be greatly gratified at this ap-pointment, and has made known his wishes to the Frai-dent. The younger Thurman is a criptle, having lost an arm by accident several years ago. He lives with his father in Columbus, Ohio.

Walter H. Bateliffe, a son of the late Judge Daniel Ratcliffe of Baltimore, and a prominent and suc-cessful lawyer of Cynthiana, Ky, died suddenly of heart disease in that city on the 19th inst. Lord Chesterfield is dead. He was 65 years of age. Paymaster William N. Watmough, U. S. N., died at Saltimore on Thursday evening. Baltimore on Thursday evening.

Samuel E. Lyon, the well-known lawyer, and fatherin-iaw of Gen. "Baidy " smith, died suddenly of heart
disease at Alten, E. C., on Thursday.

Mrs. Voorhees, the wite of Senator Voorhees, died at
their residence in Washinston yesterday afternoon of
acure peritonitis. She was taken sick on Monday leat
with congestive chilis, followed by inflammation of the
bowels, which terminated fatally. The remains will be
taken to Terre haute, Ind.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—The proposed retalistory TORONTO, Jan. 21.—The proposed retalistory measures of the United States Government against Canada are commented on by leading Canadian papers. While all discuss the matter in a tone of regret, some profess to think that the threats are merely a piece of bluster, and express the opinion that should the proposed measure be adopted they would be inoperative.

Others take a more serious view of the matter, but assert that the policy of non-intercourse, if put into effect, would be an injurious to the United States as to Canada, it is agreed on all hands, however, that the Canadian Government, come what may, must maintain its dignity and protest its rights.

Some of the Lertilard Strikers Go Back, The strike of the tobacco workers in P. Lordlard & Co's factory in Jersey City will probably come to an end on Monday. About 500 of the strikers have returned to work, and others are anxious to do so. Yesterday the strikers appointed a committee from amount themselves to lay their grievances before the firm. The committee will visit the factory to-day.

Lincolm. Jan. 21.—After an all-night session last night, at 5:30 this merning the full Republican caucus unanimously nomidated A. 2. Paddock as United states senator to succeed Charles H. Van Wyck. There were 95 present. In joint session at noon to-day Paddock was elected, the vote being Paddock, 94; McShane (Dem.), 52; Van Wyck, 4.

The Randall Conference Postponed. WARRINGTON, Jan. 21.—The conference of protestion Democrats set for to-night did not take place, the committee appointed at the last meeting out being ready to report as yet.

A status of the first Artec Emperor, Guatemockin, will be unveiled with imposing estemantes at the city of Mexico on Feb. 26.

The annual examination at West Point has just been completed. Thirty-nine cadets were found deficient, and have been dismissed.

and have been dismissed.

Near Phomixville, Pa., yesterday morning a moving cost train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the cost frain on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the cost of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the cost of the Philadelphia and the Iracks blockaded for several house.

2. J. Transy of Ashiahd Park, Ev., has sold to Charles Frail of the Philadelphia and the Iracks blockaded for several house.

2. J. Transy of Ashiahd Park, Ev., has sold to Charles Frail of the Philadelphia and the Present States. Several philadelphia and the Present States, half-mile heats, in 1:24% and 1:25. half-mile heats, in 1:54% and 1:30.

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following named fourth-class Pesimasters: A. L. Geocheidt, Castleton Cornera, N. Y.; Smith Clark, Dictinson, N. Y.; Samuel, McCormaek, Green Ridge, N. Y.; Frank Diggarel, Sterifigaville, E. Y.; Mark Smith, Brigantine, N. J. The State School Superintendents and Commissioners, in convention at Syrgense, have elected these officers: President, Charles E. White of Geddes; First Vice-Fresheat, C. Swift of Chantangue, Second Vice-Fresheat, William B. Eversti of Jeffurner; Secretary, James A. Penkas of Funnas. Transport.

HOCKING VALLEY'S DEFICIT.

PRICE TWO CENTS

S780,000 OF THE TREASURY SECURITIES

SAID TO BE MISSING. The New Board Can't Find Thom After the Old Board Goes Ont, and a Lively and Extensive Litigation to in Prospect,

For two or three days past Wall street has been disturbed by reports of irregularities in the affairs of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad. According to the re-ports, there had been a defaication, an over-issue of stock or bonds, or a misappropriation of securities, or something seriously detrimental to the company. There have been no end of denials, some of them technical, but most of them warranted, because those who elicited them did not know what they were try-

ing to find out.

These reports have attended or grown out of a complete change in the management of the company, which occurred at the annual election at Columbus on Jan. 12. The facts, as far as known, show a somewhat interesting condi-tion of things, and will quite likely furnish the basis for some lively and extensive litigation.
In order to present the situation clearly, it is necessary to revert to the history of the com-pany, which was formed in 1881 by the con-

solidation of three Onio railroads under the present title. Since then it has been a very close sort of corporation, with a very small Board of Directors, who, under the direction or Board of Directors, who, under the direction or head of ex-Judge Stevenson Burke, have man-aged things as they liked. The last Board of Directors consisted of M. M. Green of Colum-bus, who was also President; Judge Burke, Vice-President; Charles Hickox, W. J. McKin-nie, Charles G. Hickox, and J. H. Wade of Cleveland, and C. H. Andrews of Youngstown, Ohio. More recently J. Lee Humfreyille of this

nie. Charles G. Hickox, and J. H. Wade of Cleveland, and C. H. Andrews of Youngstown, Ohlo. More recently J. Lee Humfreuils of this city served in the place of Mr. Wade and size as President. At the last election all of them were voted out of office, and the following Board elected:

John W. Shaw, H. 2. Terrail. Charles Crocker of this city J. Charles of Sandasky, Ohlo: John Hewell and Wh. H. Chross, the secretal manager of the road.

Since the election the new officers, especially Mr. Shaw, who has been chosen President, have been looking into the affairs of the company. They have discovered enough, it is said, to confirm suspicions that have existed since the company was formed, namely, that is the encompany the old management have taken care of their own interests at the expense of the company have all been regularly issued and there has been no over issue, but evidence is being accumulated to show that the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the company for about \$1.250.000 and the transfer of the same to the property will of course be increased.

The rumors relating to the last acts of the old Board have, however, caused the male and the formal and the

reasons for holding the -ecurities that he handled as a manager of the company.

The manner in which Judge Burke and his associates lost control of the Hocking Valley Company is simply another illustration of the uncertainties of Wall street. Before they could market the securities they had made in forming the consolidated company. President Garfield was shot and they were left with their \$20,000,000 of stock on hand, and Winslow, Lanier & Co. of this city, who had bought the new bonds of the concern, had to carry them over. The finances of the company were impaired by the historic strike of the Hocking Valley coal miners, but about a year ago the banking firm floated out of their bonds, and this attracted to the Burke party a purchaser for their stock. Massrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., George William Ballou & Co., and two or three operators not generally known were interested in the pool that bought a round amount of the stock flat, and secured options on a lot more at prices ranging from 30 to 40. After a good many false starts they began to buil the stock in earnest, but despite vigorous putling they had a hard time of it. They kept getting so much stock in their efforts to mark the price up that all sorts of rows enlivened the limping progress of the pool. By the time the pool got the price to a point where it could exercise some of its options to advantage, it had accumulated so much stock that it did not dare avail itself of them. Yet it had gone too far to back down, as that meant serious loases. The real trouble was that, having bargained with the Burke purty for about half of the stock, they got nearly all of it through the medium of the stock Exchange. The boom last fall helped them out some, and the control passed into the hands of the present Board. Judge Burke calculated on recovering enough stock or controlling proxies enough to keep himself in, but when he began to canvase for proxies late in December hand of the through the medium of the stock.

The history of the stock is full of such little surpris

Signal Umos Prodiction Southerly, shifting to easterly winds, warmer,

JOTTINUS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Donohus has granted a limited divorse to Julia A. Percival from Edward S. Percival. Some one sent \$470 years day to Collecter Magene, and said it was for the conscience fund.

Grammar school 3, at Grove and Hudson streets was closed yesterday because the botler cannot furnish steam enough to beat the building.

D. N. Carvaiho was yesterday appointed reading clerk of the Board of Aldraneo, and John J. Killies, nephew of Police Captain Killikes, was appointed assistant clerk at a salary of SMM. The Rev. J. C. Price, President of Zion Wesley College, North Ca coins, will address a temperance meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh street, on Sunday evening.